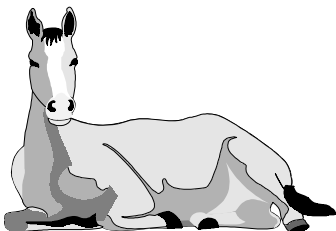


Animal Care after a Nuclear Accident



- Limit the use of feeds to those under cover or protected from contamination.
 - Grain in permanent indoor storage, hay in a barn and silage in a covered silo may be considered protected.
 - Use rolled bales of hay only when absolutely necessary, and only if the outer layers are removed and discarded.
 - Do not let animals graze until you are notified that forage in your area is safe.
 - If grazing cannot be avoided, supplementing it with protected feed will limit ingested contamination.
 - If no stored feed is available, animals can survive on water for a period.
 - Make a special effort to prevent dairy animals from becoming contaminated by providing clean food and water.
 - If possible, prevent cattle from drinking from ponds, lakes, rivers and streams. Spring and well water will probably be free of contamination.
- If you have been evacuated and your absence is longer than the protected feed sources will last, emergency officials may allow you to reenter the area.
 - You must conform to rules regarding emergency workers, including the use of protective equipment and instrumentation and limitation of stay.
- It is unlikely that even a worst case event would cause the death of any animals.
 - Any unexplained illness or death would more likely be the result of changes in routines of livestock feeding and patterns of grazing.

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Adapted by UF/IFAS from:
Extension Agent's Handbook for Emergency Preparation and Response
(Texas Agricultural Extension Services and the Hazard Reduction and Recovery Center)

- In the event of death or illness of an animal contact your State Department of Agriculture or Extension Agent immediately to assist in diagnosis of the problem.
- Soap and water will remove contamination from animal hides.
- Wear protective clothing similar to that used in pesticide application.